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Facts About Newspapers

A Statistical Summary of the Newspaper Business Published by the American Newspaper Publishers Association

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NEWSPAPERS—A STAYING POWER FOR FREEDOM

Employment

Circulation

Advertising Revenues

Daily Newspapers

Newspapers function as a unique and vital force in the daily lives of millions of Americans. They provide the facts and analysis that allow informed citizens to make effective and responsible decisions, not only in coping with the complexities of modern living, but also in protecting the rights and liberties of a free society.

Each day more than a hundred million people rely on newspaper professionals to provide accurate, timely and useful information to help them plan their daily lives; to advise, instruct, educate, challenge and entertain.

To fulfill their mandate in a free society, newspapers must remain strong and independent institutions; free to express their views and opinions without political or economic coercion or restraint. Economic strength and constant vigilance are vital to the maintenance of such independence.

Newspapers remain economically sound despite the challenges of new technology, changing life styles and the economic evolutions of recent years. They remain the leading source for detailed information needed by millions of people every day.

This booklet highlights the posture of newspapers in 1982—compared to previous years.

Sunday Newspapers

Weekly Newspapers

Newsprint Consumption

Canadian Newspapers

United States

☆Newspaper employment continued to rank among the leaders of the nation's largest manufacturing employers. Revised Department of Labor statistics show an increase of 2,900 newspaper employees, from 421,900 in 1981 to 424,800 in 1982.

☆Daily newspaper circulation increased to 62.4 million, more than one million above 1981 totals.

☆Newspaper advertising climbed to more than \$18.3 billion, leading all major media with a 27.3 percent share of total advertising revenues.

☆Daily newspapers totaled 1,710 in number. There were 433 morning, 1,311 evening and 34 "all day" newspapers.

☆Sunday newspaper totals reached a new high of 768 with circulation of more than 56.1 million.

☆The number of weekly newspapers was 7,626 with total circulation of 44.3 million. The average weekly newspaper circulation was 5,808.

☆Newsprint consumption as reported by all users was 10.1 million metric tons with daily newspaper consumption estimated at 7.7 million metric tons, more than 76 percent of the total.

Canada

☆Canadian daily newspapers numbered 116. There were 25 morning, 93 evening and two "all day" newspapers with a total circulation of more than 5.5 million.

☆Advertising revenues for Canadian daily newspapers reached more than \$1.1 billion, again leading all other media with 26.1 percent of total revenues. Television ranked second with 17.6 percent.

Number of Daily Newspapers

**U.S. Morning, Evening and
Sunday Newspapers
1946-1982**

Year	Morning	Evening	Total M&E ¹	Sunday
1946	334	1,429	1,763	497
1950	322	1,450	1,772	549
1955	316	1,454	1,760	541
1960	312	1,459	1,763	563
1965	320	1,444	1,751	562
1970	334	1,429	1,748	586
1975	339	1,436	1,756	639
1980	387	1,388	1,745	735
1981 ²	408	1,352	1,730	755
1982 ³	433	1,311	1,710	768

¹There were 34 "all-day" newspapers in 1982. They are listed in both morning and evening columns but only once in the total

²Revised figures

³Preliminary figures

Source: Editor & Publisher

Daily Newspaper Circulation

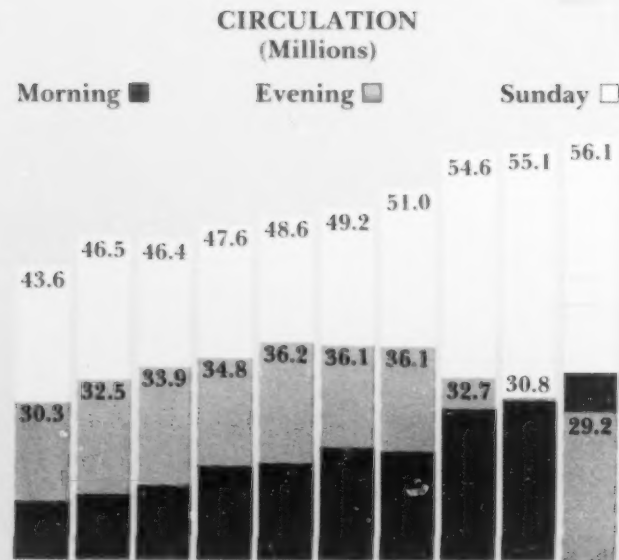
U.S. Morning, Evening and Sunday Circulation
1946-1982

Year	Morning	Evening	Total M&E	Sunday
1946	20,545,908	30,381,597	50,927,505	43,665,364
1950	21,266,126	32,562,946	53,829,072	46,582,348
1955	22,183,408	33,963,951	56,147,359	46,447,658
1960	24,028,788	34,852,958	58,881,746	47,698,651
1965	24,106,776	36,250,787	60,357,563	48,600,090
1970	25,933,783	36,173,744	62,107,527	49,216,602
1975	25,490,186	36,165,245	60,655,431	51,096,393
1980	29,414,036	32,787,804	62,201,840	54,671,755
1981 ¹	30,552,316	30,878,429	61,430,745	55,180,004
1982 ²	33,150,291	29,287,783	62,438,074	56,152,405

¹Revised figures

²Preliminary figures

Source: Editor & Publisher



Daily Newspapers by Circulation Groups

Growth (U.S.)
1946-1982

NUMBER OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES OVER 50,000

Year	Total	Circulation				Number	Percentage
		Under 50,000	50,001-100,000	100,001-250,000	Over 250,000		
1946	1,763	1,564	91	70	38	199	11.3
1950	1,772	1,571	82	84	35	201	11.3
1955	1,760	1,548	94	82	36	212	12.1
1960	1,763	1,540	96	83	44	223	12.7
1965	1,751	1,510	111	88	42	241	13.8
1970	1,748	1,491	127	92	38	257	14.7
1975	1,756	1,504	135	81	36	252	14.3
1980	1,745	1,479	145	86	35	266	15.2
1981	1,730	1,473	138	88	31	257	14.9
1982 ¹	1,710	1,453	140	79	38	257	15.0

¹Preliminary figures

Source: ANPA, Editor & Publisher

Single Copy Sales Price

U.S. Daily and Sunday Newspapers¹ 1965-1982

¹These tables reflect daily and Sunday newspaper single copy sales prices in 5¢ increments to illustrate a trend. Newspapers selling for odd cents have been omitted, as have specialized newspapers.

Year	DAILY							
	5¢	10¢	15¢	20¢	25¢	30¢	35¢	40¢
1965	456	892	3	2	—	—	—	—
1970	46	1,507	139	5	1	—	—	—
1975	4	428	1,153	137	10	1	—	—
1980	—	41	497	644	555	9	7	1
1981	—	30	290	437	960	17	15	1
1982	—	14	143	272	1,227	29	16	3

	SUNDAY																			
Year	5¢	10¢	15¢	20¢	25¢	30¢	35¢	40¢	45¢	50¢	55¢	60¢	65¢	70¢	75¢	80¢	85¢	90¢	95¢	\$1.00
1965	21	128	190	143	45	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	2	89	115	140	161	30	35	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975	—	37	61	49	170	58	157	37	3	51	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1980	—	5	50	25	84	29	121	30	6	291	—	23	5	1	46	—	1	2	—	1
1981	—	—	33	16	77	24	88	21	3	313	4	22	2	—	117	—	3	—	—	5
1982	—	—	21	17	77	14	61	17	1	326	1	23	6	1	160	1	5	2	1	15

Source: ANPA

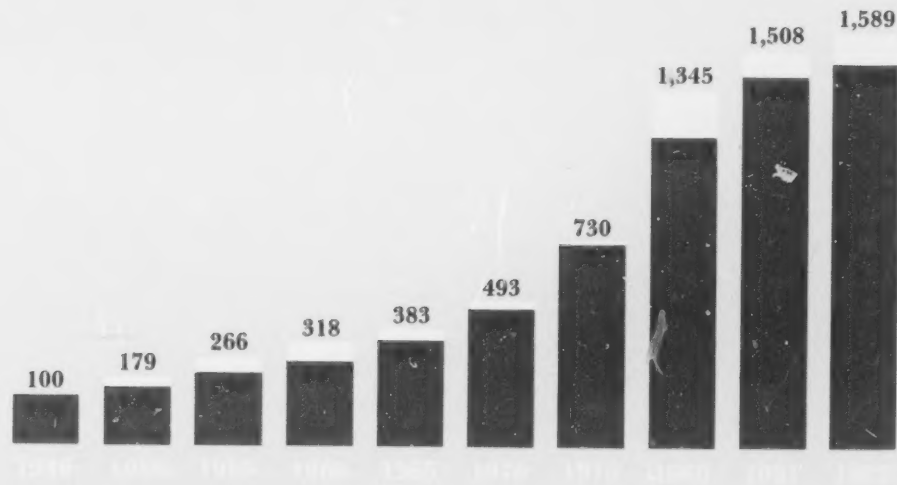
Daily Newspaper Advertising Volume

Growth of Daily
Newspaper Advertising
and the U.S. Economy
1946-1982

□ Newspaper
Advertising
Volume

■ Gross
National
Product

GROWTH INDEX (1946 BASE)



Year	National Advertising (millions)	Local Advertising (millions)	Total Newspaper Advertising (millions)	Index	Gross National Product ¹ (billions)	Index
1946	\$ 238	\$ 917	\$ 1,155	100.0	\$ 208.5	100.0
1950	518	1,552	2,070	179.2	284.8	136.6
1955	712	2,365	3,077	266.4	398.0	190.9
1960	778	2,903	3,681	318.7	503.7	241.6
1965	784	3,642	4,426	383.2	684.9	328.5
1970	891	4,813	5,704	433.9	977.1	468.6
1975	1,221	7,221	8,442	730.9	1,516.3	727.2
1980	2,353	13,188	15,541	1,345.5	2,626.1	1,259.5
1981 ¹	2,729	14,691	17,420	1,508.2	2,937.7	1,408.9
1982 ²	2,975	15,380	18,355	1,589.2	3,057.6	1,466.5

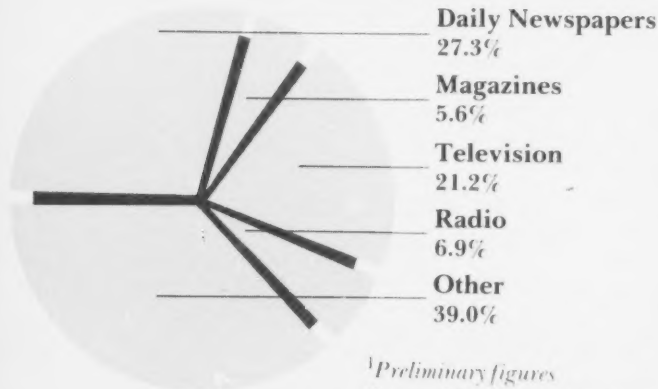
¹Revised figures

²Preliminary figures

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce,
McCann-Erickson Inc.

Newspapers' Share of Advertising Revenue

1981 and 1982 Sales and Percentages



¹Preliminary figures
Source: McCann-Erickson Inc.

		1981 (millions)	% of Total	1982 ¹ (millions)	% of Total	% of Change
Daily Newspapers	Total	\$17,420	28.3	\$18,355	27.3	+ 5.4
	National	2,729	4.4	2,975	4.4	+ 9.0
	Local	14,691	23.9	15,380	22.8	+ 4.7
Magazines		3,533	5.7	3,745	5.6	+ 6.0
Television	Total	12,650	20.6	14,280	21.2	+12.9
	Network	5,575	9.1	6,275	9.3	+12.6
	Spot	3,730	6.1	4,290	6.4	+15.0
	Local	3,345	5.4	3,715	5.5	+11.1
	Total	4,230	6.9	4,625	6.9	+ 9.3
Radio	Network	230	0.4	254	0.4	+10.4
	Spot	879	1.4	931	1.4	+ 5.9
	Local	3,121	5.1	3,440	5.1	+10.2
Farm Publications		146	0.2	146	0.2	0.0
Direct Mail		8,918	14.5	10,345	15.4	+16.0
Business Publications		1,841	3.0	1,860	2.8	+ 1.0
Outdoor	Total	650	1.1	720	1.1	+10.8
	National	419	0.7	465	0.7	+11.0
	Local	231	0.4	255	0.4	+10.4
Miscellaneous	Total	12,122	19.7	13,254	19.7	+ 9.3
	National	6,440	10.5	7,199	10.7	+11.8
	Local	5,682	9.2	6,055	9.0	+ 6.6
Grand Total National		34,440	56.0	38,485	57.2	+11.7
Grand Total Local		27,070	44.0	28,845	42.8	+ 6.6
TOTAL—ALL MEDIA		\$61,510	100.0	\$67,330	100.0	+ 9.5

Advertising Content

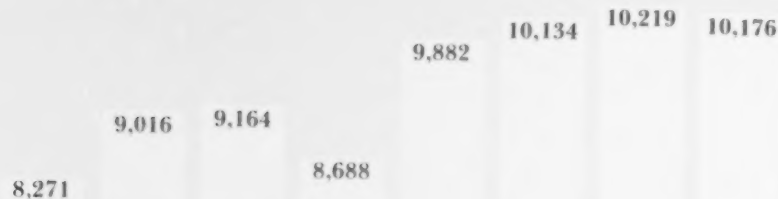
**Ratio of Advertising to Total
Content of U.S. Daily and Sunday Newspapers
1946-1982**

Source: Media Records

Year	Morning	Evening	Sunday	Total
1946	52.9%	55.9%	53.1%	54.5%
1950	57.5	60.4	54.6	58.3
1955	60.9	61.8	58.2	60.7
1960	60.2	60.3	56.4	59.4
1965	60.9	61.0	59.1	60.5
1970	61.6	61.4	61.5	61.5
1975	63.2	63.0	65.7	63.7
1980	62.1	59.9	66.8	62.6
1981	61.2	59.7	67.3	62.3
1982		(Not Available)		

Comparison of U.S. Newsprint Consumption to National Economic Growth 1970-1982

NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION (thousands of metric tons)



Year	Newsprint Consumption ¹	Growth Index	Real GNP ²	Growth Index
1970	8,271	100.0	1085.6	100.0
1972	9,016	109.8	1,185.9	109.2
1974	9,164	110.8	1,248.0	115.0
1976	8,688	105.0	1,300.4	119.8
1978	9,882	119.5	1,436.9	132.4
1980	10,134	122.5	1,474.0	135.8
1981	10,219	123.6	1,502.5	138.4
1982	10,176	123.0	1,476.0	136.0

¹30-pound basis weight²Gross National Product in 1972 dollars (revised)

Source: ANPA, U.S. Department of Commerce

Newsprint Prices

General Newsprint Prices in
the Eastern U.S.¹—Per Metric Ton
1970-1982

Year	Price	Year	Price
1970	\$179	1977	\$336
1971	188	1978	353
1972	194	1979	413
1973	235	1980	440
1974	259	1981	500
1975	287	1982	469
1976	336		

NEWSPRINT PRICES
(Per Metric Ton)



¹Prices cited in effect at end of year, converted to 30-pound basis weight

Source: ANPA

Employment

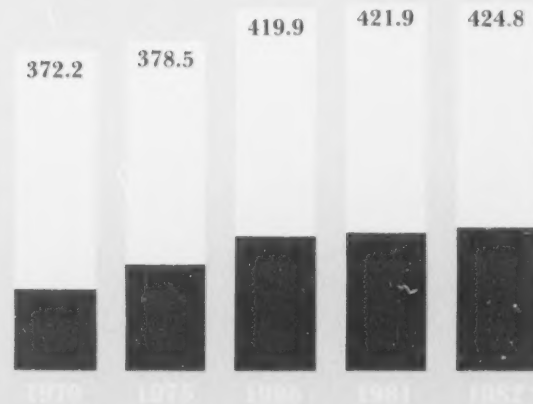
Comparison of Newspaper Employment to Total U.S. Employment 1946-1982

Year	Newspaper Employment (thousands)	Male Total (thousands)	Female Total (thousands)	Growth Index	Total U.S. Employment (thousands)	Growth Index
1946	248.5	N/A	N/A	100.0	57,039	100.0
1950	280.1	N/A	N/A	112.7	58,920	103.3
1955	302.1	N/A	N/A	121.6	62,171	109.0
1960	325.2	N/A	N/A	130.9	65,778	115.3
1965	345.4	N/A	N/A	139.1	71,088	124.6
1970	372.2	274.7	97.5	149.8	78,627	137.8
1975	378.5	258.3	120.2	152.3	84,783	148.6
1980 ¹	419.9	262.3	157.6	169.0	99,503	174.4
1981 ¹	421.9	260.9	161.0	169.8	100,397	176.0
1982 ²	424.8	259.5	165.3	170.9	99,526	174.5

¹Revised figures

²Preliminary estimates

TOTAL NEWSPAPER EMPLOYMENT
(thousands) **Women**



Newspaper Work Force

**Distribution of Employees at
a Typical U.S. Metropolitan
Daily Newspaper**

Editorial	15%
Promotion and Advertising	10%
Production and Maintenance	48%
Business and Administration	15%
Circulation	12%



*Source: Economics of the American Newspaper,
Jon G. Udell, 1978*

Weekly Newspapers

U.S. Weekly Newspapers and Circulation 1960-1983¹

Year	Total Weekly Newspapers	Average Circulation	Total Weekly Circulation
1960	8,174	2,566	20,974,338
1965	8,061	3,106	25,036,031
1970	7,612	3,660	27,857,332
1975	7,612	4,715	35,892,409
1980	7,954	5,324	42,347,512
1981	7,602	5,389	40,970,890
1982	7,666	5,875	45,035,092
1983	7,626	5,808	44,295,042

¹As of Feb. 15 of each year

Source: National Newspaper Association, American Representatives Inc.

U.S. Daily Newspaper Circulation— 1982's 20 Largest¹

¹ABC FAS-FAX figures as of Sept. 30, 1982

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations, USA TODAY

(USA TODAY's circulation, not audited by ABC, was 531,438 as of Jan. 28, 1983, as certified by the independent auditing firm of Price-Waterhouse.)

Daily Circulation

The Wall Street Journal.....	1,925,722 (m)
New York Daily News	1,544,101 (m)
Los Angeles Times.....	1,052,637 (m)
New York Post	960,120 (all day)
The New York Times	905,675 (m)
Chicago Tribune.....	758,255 (all day)
The Washington Post.....	726,009 (m)
Chicago Sun-Times.....	651,579 (m)
The Detroit News.....	642,531 (all day)
Detroit Free Press	631,989 (m)
The Philadelphia Inquirer.....	553,582 (m)
San Francisco Chronicle	537,621 (m)
Newsday.....	515,728 (e)
The Boston Globe	510,978 (all day)
The Cleveland Plain Dealer	487,672 (m)
The Newark Star Ledger	424,224 (m)
Houston Chronicle	419,869 (all day)
The Miami Herald	397,953 (m)
The Houston Post	376,455 (m)
The Buffalo Evening News.....	330,694 (e)

U.S. Newspaper Companies— 1982's 20 Largest

Ranked by Daily Circulation

	Daily Circulation ¹	Number of Dailies	Sunday Circulation ¹	Number of Sunday Editions
Gannett Co. Inc.	4,239,158	87	3,688,743	57
Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc.	3,670,841	32	4,276,064	21
Newhouse Newspapers	3,156,029	27	3,683,846	21
Tribune Co.	2,899,409	7	3,714,859	6
Dow Jones & Company Inc.	2,459,226	21	380,269	9
Times Mirror Co.	2,352,771	7	2,919,855	4
Scripps-Howard Newspapers	1,532,767	16	1,579,861	7
The New York Times Co.	1,351,327	21	1,868,232	10
News America Publishing Inc.	1,345,401	4	414,863	2
Thomson Newspapers Inc. (U.S.)	1,255,293	83	730,076	36
Cox Enterprises Inc.	1,169,190	17	1,293,882	12
Hearst Newspapers	1,093,963	14	1,750,266	8
Capital Cities Communications Inc.	960,673	9	806,968	5
Freedom Newspapers Inc.	827,250	31	779,821	21
Central Newspapers Inc.	792,345	7	819,138	4
The Washington Post Co.	780,834	2	1,026,450	2
Cowles Newspapers	763,548	7	1,069,617	6
Evening News Association	696,929	5	843,580	1
The Copley Press Inc.	671,797	10	634,813	6
Field Enterprises Inc.	651,579	1	677,681	1

¹Average for six months ended Sept. 30, 1982

Source: Morton Research, Lynch, Jones & Ryan

Canadian Daily Newspapers

Total Number and Circulation 1946-1982

In 1982, 116 daily newspapers were published in Canada with total circulation of 5,578,286.

Daily newspapers continued to lead all other media in advertising revenues. Preliminary estimates indicate that total net advertising revenues reached \$4.4 billion in Canada in 1982, of which newspapers received \$1.1 billion. This represents 26.1 percent of the total, far ahead of the 17.6 percent share of newspapers' nearest competitor, television.

¹There were two "all-day" newspapers in 1982. They are listed in both morning and evening columns but only once in the total.

Source: Audit Bureau of Circulations,
Canadian Advertising Rates and Data,
Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association

Year	Morning	Evening	Total M&E ¹	Total Circulation
1946	19	71	90	2,927,329
1951	18	73	91	3,563,907
1956	18	76	94	3,889,097
1961	17	84	101	4,091,025
1965	16	87	103	4,311,368
1970	20	92	112	4,756,962
1975	22	92	114	4,885,782
1980	25	95	120	5,391,724
1981	27	94	119	5,476,119
1982	25	93	116	5,578,286

Canadian Daily Newspaper Advertising Volume

**The Growth of
Newspaper Advertising
and the Canadian Economy
1962-1982**

Year	National (thousands)	Local (thousands)	Classified (thousands)	Total (thousands)	Index	Gross National Product (millions)	Index
1962	\$ 52,321	\$ 91,294	\$ 40,439	\$184,054	100.0	\$ 42,927	100.0
1965	58,393	113,294	49,135	220,822	120.0	55,364	129.0
1970	64,433	164,704	72,255	301,392	163.8	85,685	199.6
1975	107,036	298,800	158,802	564,638	306.8	165,343	385.2
1980 ¹	199,935	535,347	252,023	987,305	536.4	289,859	675.2
1981 ²	250,000	640,000	300,000	1,190,000	646.5	328,501	765.3
1982 ²	232,000	653,000	270,000	1,155,000	627.5	345,200	804.2

¹Revised figures

²Preliminary figures

*Source: Statistics Canada Actuals 1962-1980,
MacLean-Hunter Research Bureau 1981-1982,
Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association*

Canadian Advertising

Comparison of Various Media 1981 and 1982

		1981 ¹ (thousands)	% of Total	1982 ² (thousands)	% of Total
Daily Newspapers	Total	\$1,190,000	28.1	\$1,155,000	26.1
	National	250,000	5.9	232,000	5.3
	Local	640,000	15.1	653,000	14.7
	Classified	300,000	7.1	270,000	6.0
Television	Total	691,737	16.3	779,000	17.6
	National	522,648	12.3	591,000	13.3
	Local	169,089	4.0	188,000	4.2
Radio	Total	438,519	10.4	458,000	10.3
	National	115,407	2.7	129,000	2.9
	Local	323,112	7.6	329,000	7.4
Weekend Supplements	Total	35,100	0.8	24,000	0.5
	National	28,000	0.7	18,000	0.4
	Local	7,000	0.1	6,000	0.1
Weeklies, semi, tri, etc. (including controlled distribution)	Total	227,000	5.4	230,000	5.2
	National	19,000	0.5	20,000	0.4
	Local	208,000	4.9	210,000	4.7
Magazines, General		184,000	4.3	203,000	4.6
Business Papers		143,000	3.4	139,000	3.1
Farm Papers		17,300	0.4	18,700	0.4
Directories Phone, City		225,000	5.3	235,000	5.3
Religious, School & Other		20,000	0.5	19,500	0.4
Other Print	Total	806,000	19.5	892,000	20.1
Outdoor	Total	253,500	6.0	280,000	6.3
TOTAL ALL MEDIA		\$4,231,056	100.0	\$4,433,200	100.0

¹Revised figures

²Preliminary figures

Source: MacLean-Hunter Research Bureau,
Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association

More Facts . . .

☆An average of 2.7 persons read each newspaper circulated in the United States.

☆Every day, more than 108 million Americans—seven out of 10 adults—read a daily newspaper. Every week nine out of 10 adults read at least one newspaper.

☆Newspapers remain the number one advertising medium in the United States with 27.3 percent of total advertising revenues. Newspaper advertising gained 5.4 percent in 1982.

☆More than half of the mass communications and journalism graduates found work in the communications field. Daily newspapers continue to hire more college journalism graduates than any other media-related field.

☆Women journalism students now constitute more than 60 percent of total journalism school enrollment.

☆For the first time, morning daily newspaper circulation in the United States exceeded that of evening newspapers. Morning dailies recorded 3.8 million daily circulation more than evening newspapers.

☆Evening daily newspapers in the United States and Canada still outnumber morning newspapers by more than three to one.

☆More than 1,400 daily newspapers are printed by the offset method.

☆Newspapers recycled in the United States last year amounted to more than 3.4 million tons.

☆Newsprint prices in 1982 declined to \$469 per metric ton from a high of \$500 in 1981.

☆There are 3,389 correspondents and editors in the nation's Capital. This is the largest concentration of journalists in the world.

☆There are 50 U.S. cities with two or more separately-owned daily newspapers. Twenty-two are published under joint operating agreements.

☆U.S. daily newspaper advertising volume rose to more than \$18.3 billion in 1982 and is projected to reach \$20.1 billion in 1983.

☆U.S. daily newspapers sold \$4 billion more advertising last year than did its nearest competitor, television.

☆Opinion polls show that newspaper advertising is still considered more believable than that of any other medium.

☆The number of women working in the newspaper business has increased by 45,000 since 1975. Today there are 165,300, accounting for almost 39 percent of the total work force.

☆On the average workday, 67 percent of working women read a daily newspaper.

☆The average single-copy, street-sale price of a daily newspaper in the United States remained at 25 cents.

☆Nearly three out of every four daily newspapers in the United States now sell for 25 cents.

☆Newspapers invested more than \$640 million in new plant construction, improvements and new equipment during 1982, and more than \$3 billion over the past five years.

☆U.S. newspapers receive about 57 percent of its newsprint from Canada, about 43 percent from the United States and less than one percent from overseas.

☆Newsprint accounts for approximately 16 percent of the publishing costs for small newspapers and as much as 33 percent for large newspapers.

☆Thirty-three tabloid newspapers were published daily in the United States and 16 in Canada during 1982.

☆There were 11 daily newspaper mergers in 1982, four to "all day" publications. Six new daily newspapers began publication.

☆A typical daily newspaper in the United States delivers 83 percent of its weekday circulation to the home.

☆There are about one million newspaper carriers in the United States and 200,000 in Canada.

☆Newspaper carriers (18 years of age and under) comprise almost 90 percent of the total carrier force in the United States.

About ANPA . . .

Facts About Newspapers is published annually by the American Newspaper Publishers Association as a service to the newspaper business and to the general public.

ANPA is a trade association of 1,384 member newspapers—mostly U.S. dailies, although membership includes non-dailies and newspapers published in Canada and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. ANPA-member newspapers account for more than 90 percent of U.S. daily circulation, and 85 percent of the daily circulation in Canada.

ANPA Membership by Circulation (As of March 15, 1983)

Circulation group	Number of Member Newspapers	Percent of Total Membership
Under 5,000	142	10.20
5,001-10,000	222	16.05
10,001-15,000	209	15.11
15,001-25,000	236	17.06
25,001-50,000	272	19.67
50,001-100,000	159	11.50
100,001-250,000	102	7.38
250,001-500,000	25	1.81
500,001-1,000,000	12	0.86
Over 1,000,000	5	0.36
	1,384	100.00

ANPA serves newspapers to advance the cause of a free press, and to ensure that they have the economic strength essential to serve the American people by working to:

- represent the newspaper business in dealings with the government
- assist newspapers in devising ways to expand their revenue base
- monitor the development of new technologies and information media, assess their impact, and assist in formulating and implementing strategies to strengthen the competitive position of newspapers
- stimulate and conduct research, and to collaborate with outside suppliers and serve as a catalyst in the development of new equipment and materials that will improve the production and distribution of newspapers
- disseminate information to and about the newspaper business

- work cooperatively with other associations representing all facets of the newspaper business on issues of mutual concern
- assist newspapers in better managing and developing their human resources
- strengthen the Association, and enhance its ability to serve its members
- promote the ability of newspapers to freely cover, transmit and publish the news worldwide.

ANPA was founded in 1887 at Rochester, N.Y. Charter members came from 12 states in the East and Midwest. An office was established in New York City where ANPA maintained headquarters until it moved to its Newspaper Center building in Reston, Va., near Washington, D.C., in 1972.

ANPA maintains close, cooperative relationships with other newspaper and journalism organizations. Located at The

Newspaper Center in Reston are offices of:

- ANPA
- ANPA Foundation
- ANPA Credit Bureau Inc.
- American Society of Newspaper Editors
- International Circulation Managers Association
- International Newspaper Promotion Association
- Newspaper Personnel Relations Association
- Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association)
- World Press Freedom Committee
- Society of Newspaper Design

ANPA is a member of the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ), the World Press Freedom Committee and the International Press Telecommunications Council.

ANPA serves the varied needs of its

member newspapers through a number of departments.

Membership—maintains close contact with member newspapers assuring that various ANPA services are channeled to executives according to each member's needs; develops cost effective programs to encourage membership including ANPASURE™ custom insurance program and discount agreements for rental or lease of motor vehicles.

Industry and Public Affairs—monitors readership and circulation matters; coordinates ANPA liaison with other newspaper business associations; performs publications policy review and edits all publications, except *presstime*; handles press and public relations for the Association; responds to inquiries of member newspapers, the press and the public.

Newsprint—assists member newspapers with transportation details of shipments;

training programs; sponsors an annual conference for newspaper trainers.

Legal—represents the interests of newspapers before the courts and the regulatory agencies of government; provides member newspapers with information on legal matters affecting newspaper operations.

Government Affairs—Monitors and reports to member newspapers and the Association on government matters including free press, business, telecommunications, workplace and employee relations, tax, postal, advertising and international matters; represents the interests of the newspaper business in its dealings with all branches of government at all levels, both domestic and international.

Telecommunications Affairs—tracks new technology developments, analyzes telecommunications industry trends and identifies new business opportunities.

ANPA News Research Center—at Syracuse University, N.Y., conducts research to help newspapers improve their editorial product. Research findings are published in ANPA News Research Reports.

Presstime—monthly journal of ANPA, covering all aspects of the newspaper business, including news-editorial, news research, readership, circulation, advertising, marketing-promotion, employee relations, training, newsprint, technology and telecommunications; reports on governmental, postal, international and educational matters; includes in-depth analyses of current issues and trends in the newspaper business; keeps member newspapers abreast of the activities of the Association.

ANPA sponsors two major meetings annually for its members:

- **The Annual ANPA Convention** includes the Association's annual

advises on all aspects of newsprint on-track unloading and off-track delivery arrangements; clarifies carriers' tariff rules and regulations; monitors newsprint consumption and supply information; coordinates the ANPA/ICMA Safe Driving Campaign; provides liaison with American Paper Institute and Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Labor and Personnel Relations—assists member newspapers in formulating labor policy, contract negotiations strategy, arbitration preparation, personnel management, Title VII (EEOC, etc.), and wage and hour matters; conducts seminar and conference programs on labor and personnel relations for all management levels; on-site consultations are available upon request.

Training Services—conducts educational programs in marketing, strategic planning, management skills and other subject areas; maintains information on newspaper

Specifically, it sponsors seminars, conducts research, and provides information on such topics as cable-TV, videotex, teletext, low-power TV, video productions and other telecommunications activities.

Library—a major information resource on matters relating to newspapers.

ANPA Foundation—a non-profit organization chartered in 1961 "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner the advancement of freedom of speech and of the press." The Foundation seeks to develop informed and intelligent newspaper readers through its Newspaper in Education program; to strengthen public understanding of a free press; to advance professionalism of the press.

ANPA Research Institute—a technical consulting and research division of ANPA providing expert technical production assistance to ANPA member newspapers and engaging in basic research and quality-control testing.

meeting for official business and features a three-day program of speakers, panels and discussion sessions on matters of interest to the newspaper business.

1984—Montreal, April 30-May 2

1985—Miami, May 6-8

1986—San Francisco, April 21-23

1987—New York City, May 4-6

- **The Annual ANPA Operations Management Conference and Exposition** combines five days of the largest annual trade show of newspaper systems and equipment with a conference program designed to help improve newspaper production operations. Future technology is featured.

1983—Las Vegas, June 11-15

1984—Atlanta, June 9-13

1985—New Orleans, June 8-12

1986—Atlanta, June 21-25

1987—Las Vegas, June 6-10